Breinces Notices.

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Low Prices,-Everybody is attracted by low prices, but when in addition to moderate charge, for man-can procure first-class Carriers, cheaper than at any other pit to bown, or are not at all surprised that they parronise J. I on bown, or are not at all surprised that they parronise J. I Millings's well-known ladies' shore store, No. 326 Bowery. The

" THE GRAND IDEA." twelve new styles of dress Hars twelve new styles of dress Hars of Gasta's, No. 214 Broadway.

FROCK DRESS COATS, CAMMER SPINES COATS.

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BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.

LLUET, SILK AND CASSIMERE VESTS.

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Is immerced.

The profession of gamments styles and sizes is such that not one man is a hundred falls to be suited in every respect. In no other establishment can there be found as large an assertment of Black Proce Coarts as is to be found here, especial attention in given to this department. As regards prices, EVANS flatters himself that he can and does undersell every other vibolessile or retail clothier in the City of New York. For in-

Black Cloth Frock Coats, well made and trimmed. \$5 to \$2 Black Cloth Frock Coats. 10 to 14 The Black Cloth Frock Coats, seconding to Fall Overcosts.
Fancy Castinere Paris.
Black Cloth, Deskin, and Cassinere Paris.
Black Cloth, Deskin, and Cassinere Paris.
Castinere Business Vests.
Sith and Satin Vests.
Complete Black Cloth Buits.
Complete Black Cloth Buits.
Plain Black Cloth Overcosts.
Fine French Beaver Overcosts.
Facedont Pilot Overcosts.
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Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 64 and 65 Pulton-st. Between Gold and Cliff ets. SAVE MONEY.

And bur your GAS FIX YURES At Dalley & Co.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. SAVE MONEY, FRENCH CHINA
HENCH CHINA
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SAVE MONEY, And boy your
TABLE GLASS
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SAVE MONEY,

And buy your
SHAPE PLATED WARE
At Dalley & Co.'s, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.
SAVE MONEY, And buy your
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At Dalley & Go.'s, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

ANOTHER WONDER OF THE AGE. The twelve new styles of Hars just issued. Genin, No. 214 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
Wilder-Patent
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

BEVENTEEN YEARS IN USE AND HAVE NEVER PAILED.
(No. 40 MUTTAY-SC., New York.
STEARS & MARVIN, No. 57 Gravier St., New Orlea
(No. 20 North Main-St., St. Low "WHATEVER YOUR FACE AND FIGURE," The Har you want will be found at Genia's, No. 214 Broadway.

BUY THE BEST !!!

CHILSON'S CONF FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GAS CONSUMING FURNACE,
CHILSON'S GAS CONSUMING FURNACE,
Made and sold by
BRANHALL, HEDER & CO.,
No. 596 Broadway, contact of Walker-st. GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen, warranted accurate time-keeper for sale at 30 per cent below retail store prices. D. C. PERCOCE, Importer, represented by DAVID RAIT, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs. CARPETING-FALL IMPORTATIONS.-An Ex-

Some person, wishing to diminish expense, and having a nice fornished House partly unoccupied, and so so letting 3 or 4 Rooms for a small family (without board), all unoccupied in the persona, as good reference will attest. Address C. H. A. Post-Office.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES-IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

A new family SEWING MACHINE, combining the latest improvements, at the extreme low price of

The prices of all our standard Machines have been greatly reduced. Singke's Sewing Machinen, it is well known, though desert in price, have always been cheaper, in fact, considering what they will do, than any other. The prices are now reduced so that all most be satisfied. Call and examine the new Machine I. M. SINGER & Co. at the low prices.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPAN, No. 415 Broadway, having greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing, have resolved to reduce the prices of their celebrated Family Machinese so as to place them. within the reach of all. The prices from this date will be from
\$50 to \$125, removing all temptation to infringers, or patronage
to infringers.
These Machines are enquestionably the best in use for family

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,-We prefer them for family use." [N. Y. Tribane. New style, pxice, \$50. Office, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
(Late Hout, Webster & Co.)
Trour-Stitch Sewise-Machine,
For all Manufacturing Purposes and Family Use, posterable to
any other machine. No. 488 Broadway. HERRON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S new

Patent Sawing Machine,
ONLY TWENTY-Five Dollars,
superier in capacity and durability to the highest priced ma-No. 447 Broadway.

The customers of E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co. are respectfully motified that their store will be closed This DAY at 21 p. m., to enable their campiones to attend the annual execution of the Haughwood Guard Battallon.

Corner of Broadway and Broame sta.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the Hest and Cheapest Article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleausing, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers,

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUYERS .- At Wisdowsie and Retail, every style of Plot, Oval and Mantie Missons, chesp, at FRIEND BRADLEY's, No. 1.6 Williamst. corter of Ann-si.

HERNIA cured by MARSH'S RADICAL CURE RUSS.—Reference to all the principal Surgeons and Phydrians (this city. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, lso, ELSTIC STOCKISS, SHOULDER BRACES, SUPPORTERS, C. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURG. An-Proof Sares, No. 281 Broadway, corner Murray et., op-MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.

Houses, ships, notele, &c., kept permanently free from bugs, achies, rets, mice, anta, and all other vermin.

by Coxrasov.

F. V. Rushiton, Drogaiet, General Agent, Nos. 10 Aster House, and 417 Broadway, corner Camalos.

Proprietor's depot, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st. A LIBERAL OFFER. -Drs. RADWAY & Co. ac.

A LIBERAL OFFER.—Drs. RADWAY & Co. are second-dent of the cursive efficacy of RADWAY RADV RELIEF, RENVATING RESOLVENT AND REGILLATING PILLS, INSTITUTE, STANDARD WILLIAM REGILLATING PILLS, INSTITUTE, WINDOWS AND OFFER OF COMMENCE THE WINDOWS AND OFFER OF COMMENCE OF COMM

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES Largest stock in the world. This releasned establish is at No. 230 Broodway. Twelve private rooms expressly for application of his famous Bata Dyr, the best extent. Bat Lou's Wind and Tournas have improvements over all other is the only place where these inlines are properly moderated made.

Wies \$8, Tot PEES \$5 AT CAMERON'S Manu-Sectory, No. 129 Fulcated, Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. Also, a large assectment of Lateus Hair-Work of the latest improvements at equally low prices.

R. R. R.-RADWAY'S READY RELIEF should Exted by tootheche, hendache, the matism, hendalis, combe, colds, burns, sprains, scalds, continuous, lumbage, distribute, and has become firmly exablated. Raiway & Co.'s Office, No. 160 Faiton-st. Sold by druggiets and merchanta everywhere.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT .- The family destithe of this preparation is literally without the only sale and certain means of curing those Empilers, Chees, Swellings and painful Nerveus Compilate so common to us all. Sold at No. M. therelate, New York.

KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS. KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLANTERS, For Sin or Weakness in the Back, Bross, Side or Limbs, Rhenmatism, Bruises, Sprains, Asthma and Discusses of the Lungs, Liver and Kadneys, those Planters stand unrivaled; and for changness, case and durability they for curpus all others, Sold by all Druggists. General Dopet, No. 362 Hodson-st. N. Y.

A CARD PROM MESSRS, APPLETON, TRACY & c.—Owing to the Destriction of the Crystal Palace by fire he case of AMERICAN WATCHES manufactured at our establishment at Waithern, which we had on exhibition at the Palace till be kept for examination at the office of Romans & Array on General Agents, No. 15 Maiden-lane, where the public are expectfully invited to call.

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THS TRIENCE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Gerrit et al.

The steamship Canada, with three days later news from Europe, is now due at Halifax, but had not been signalled at a late hour last night.

Mr. Peter Cooper, in a communication to the Board of Education last evening, presented by Mr. Davenport, states that if the Free Academy will cooperate with Columbia College the Polytechnic School, which he himself will establish in the Cooper Institute as soon as its revenues are sufficient, can be probably commenced immediately. The arrangements which he has slready made are detailed in his communication.

The Democrats carried Delaware, on Tuesday, by 750 majority.

By an arrival from New-Orleans yesterday, we learn that a large powder magazine exploded on the 29th ult. Twenty-eight persons are known to have been killed, 105 to have been wounded, and still others are undoubtedly under the ruins. Accidents of this description are becoming painfully frequent upon both sides of the

The Board of Education is beginning to be exercised on the subject of Normal Schoosl. It cannot longer disregard the demands of the people for education, which is normal in more than name. That there is pressing need of this, we have abundantly shown heretofore. When, more than two years ago, the Principal of the Normal Schools exposed his qualifications for his position in a letter to this journal, most men found no difficulty in estimating the value of the schools over which he presided and still presides. And when, the other day, we showed that the Daily Normal School, which was established to supply the deficiencies of those under Mr. Hazeltine's charge, had proved a complete failure, even after a ludicrous attempt on the part of the Board of Education to keep it alive by increasing the number of teachers in proportion as the number of scholars diminished, the pressure became too great. An old plan for reorganization, proposed by the Executive Committee on Normal Schools, the consideration of which had been put off from meeting to meeting for five months, was revived, with a substitute offered nearly three menths ago. These have been discussed and rediscussed, and were discussed again last night. The discussions are not such as to instruct, and only occasionally such as to amuse the public. Still the Daily Normal School was abolished last evening, and the general fermentation shows that the Board of Education has some blind sense of the need of proper Normal Schools. The Board now evidently means to supply this want, if it can ever find out how to do it. But so far we see no reason to believe that it is at present better qualified to organize Normal Schools than when it organized the one it has just pronounced a failure. If experience ever teaches anything, it has taught that, so far as Normal Schools are concerned, the Board of Education is a failure.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS commenced on Monday with the choice of Members of Congress in Iowa (two), Florida (one), and one for the present Gov. John J. McRae is doubtless chosen to succeed Gen. John A. Quitman, deceased. Iowa elects also certain State Officers, but no Governor. Georgia held her annual election on the same day. but there were none but local offices to be filled this year. South Carolina holds her State Election next Monday, but only chooses a Legislature this time, which Legislature will elect a Governor. In Florida there are several candidates for the seat in Congress, with no very distinct issue and little political effervescence. In Iows, there was a more equal and spirited contest, but not enough at stake to draw out a full vote.

On Tuesday next, (Oct. 12,) four States will vote, three of them choosing Members of the next Congress, and all four close and doubtful. The three nearest us are Pennsylvania. Ohio and Indiana, whose State Elections usually determine the complexion of the ensuing House, and, quite often, of the Presidential contest to follow. In October, 1856, two of the three declared-through the instrumentality of foul and fraudulent voting-for Buchanan, and thereby virtually decided the Presidential contest. Pennsylvania and Indiana stopped the Fremont ball as it was rolling with intense and accelerating volocity toward the White House, carrying all before it. Pennsylvania was extried against her intelligent convictions by illegal and double voting, mainly in her Eastern Cities; Indidisna by the votes of unnaturalized foreign nonresidents scattered over her whole surface as railroad-makers. Had none but citizens voted in either State, and none of these voted but once, both would have gone against Buchanan, and Fremont would have been chosen President.

Pennsylvania now reviews the decision then made in her name, with a strong inclination to reverse it. If her legal vote is as fully polled as it was two years ago, and the illegal vote should not exceed five per cent, of the whole, we shall confidently anticipate an anti-Buchanan triumph. The Working Men, with very few exceptions, desire a Protective Tariff, and they begin to see that the Slave Power is not inclined to accord one; hence they incline to the belief that a few years of North. ern ascendency would be wholesome. Every trick, every artifice, is employed to divert them from this view of the matter, but we think with but moderate success. They are told that John M. Read, who heads the Opposition ticket is a the Tariff (1857) was carried by Republican votes. &c., &c .- and it is whispered in the ears of the miners all over the State that Mr. Buchanan will duty on Iron, which Glancy Jones will put through, and a great deal more of this sort; but, unless we

"Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42," and Mr. Francis W. Hughes's debate with Wm. B. Reed de signed to show that Polk was a better Tariff man than Clay. The Buchanen politicians are working desperately and disbursing prodigally, and are doubtless driving back into the party fold some of those who had resolved to vote this time with the Opposition; but we do not think they can thus influence enough to save them from defeat.

The leading candidates of all parties are as fol-

Supreme Court..... John M. Read.
Canal Commercia" - William F. Franct.
Congress...... John W. Ryan.
M. Sprorell, Am.
M. Spror M. Sproard, Am.
H. E. Joy Merris.
Geo. W. Reed, Am.
IV. William Milward.
James Landy.
V. John Wased.
V. John Wased.
VI. John Shorome.
VII. H. C. Longriccker.
VIII. John Schwartz.
VIII. Gee. W. Scranton.
VIII. John Schwartz.
VIII. Wm. F. Junkin.
VIII. Steel Blair.
VIII. Wm. F. Junkin.
VIII. S. Steel Blair.
VIII. S. Steel Blair.
VIII. John Schwartz.
VIII. William Schwart.
VIII. John Schwartz.
VIII. William Schwart.
VIII. John Schwartz.
VIII. J. N. McGoffin.
VIII. John Schwartz.
VIII. J. N. McGoffin.
VIII. John Schwartz.
VIII. John * Members of the present House. † Anti-Lecompton Denze crate. ‡ Anti-Tax party.

-In Ohio, the indications are less decided than in Pennsylvania. There is likely to be a Republican gain from last year-how considerable, the returns must determine. The following are the rival candidates for the more important posts:

rival candidates for the more important posts:

Republicans.

Supreme Judge. William V. Peck. Thomas W. Bartley.

Attorney General. Chris P. Walcott. Durbin Ward.

Centroller. John L. Martin. R. H. Hendrickson.

Public Works. I. Timothy C. Day.

Congress. II. John A. Gurley. Wm. S. Groesbeck.

III. John A. Gurley. Wm. S. Groesbeck.

III. John A. Garpbell C. L. Vallandicham.

IV. Mathias H. Nichols. William Allen.

V. James M. Ashley. William Allen.

VI. Robert W. Clark. William Allen.

VII. Thomas Corvin. C. W. Blait.

VIII. Benjamin Stanton.

IX. John Carey. Lawrence W. Hall.

XI. N. H. Van Vorles. Charles D. Martin.

XIII. Luctus Care. Samuel S. Cor.

Paniel Worley, Am.

XIII. 'John Sherman. John S. Fartick. XIII. 'John Sherman. John S. Partick.
XIV. Cyrus Spink. John S. Partick.
XV. William Helmick. 'Joseph Burns.
XVI. 'Cydn'r B. Tompsins G. W. Moneypenny.
Jonathan Swank, Ind.
XVII. Thos. C. Theaker.
XVIII. Sidney Edgerton.
XIX. 'Edward Wade.
XX. John Hetchins.
XXI. 'John A. Binjam.
rs of the present House. | Elected to the present outed on a contest. e, but dusted on a contest.

-From Indians, our private advices are not recent, and the contests for Congress in many Distriets seem languid and irresolute. The five present Republican Members are all running for reelection, with good prospects, while John G. Davis, anti-Lecompton Democrat, is up for reelection in the Terre Haute District, heartily supported by the Republicans. We think he cannot be besten. There is a very fair prospect that Hughes, the only original Lecomptonite in the Delegation, will be run out in the HIId District. In the IVth (Foley's) and VIth (Gregg's) District, the candidates are all new men, and the result in either cannot be predicted. Here are the rival tickets:

III. Wm. M. Dunn. "James Hughes, IV. P. A. Hackleman. William Allen. IW. S. Holman. V. David Kilgore.
V. David Kilgore.
VI. Albert G. Porter.
VII. 4 John G. Davis.
VIII. 4 John G. Davis.
VIII. 5 James Wilson.
IX. Schuyler Colfax.
X. Charles Case.
XI. 5 John U. Petik.
John R. Coffrosh.
Members of the present House.

**Anti Lecompton Demonstra

-In Minnesota, a House and half a Senate are now to be chosen. The Democratic managers, House in the Vth District of Mississippi, where ex- | who are first-rate Lecomptonites at Washington, home. We cannot guess whether this dodge will win, for the chances seem pretty fairly balanced, yet we hope for a Republican triumph.

-We have thus summed up the prospects for these momentous elections with absolute impartiality. We shall certainly be disappointed if next week's elections do not show an aggregate gain for the opponents of Slave Democracy.

The destruction of the CRYSTAL PALACE is a cause not only for local but national regret. Inaugurated five years since with pomps and ceremonials, at which the representatives of foreign lands, the President of the United States, and others in authority assisted, it assumed a rank and a promise as an institution without parallel in the history of the country. It was the first edifice here which invited and received such special sanction and honor from abroad; it was the only one in which the highest officer in the land did homage to the spirit of personal liberality and enterprise on a scale of cosmopolitan importance worthy the age and country. The Crystal Palace was as beautiful as a fairy dream; as light as fancy could make it; as original as the age of iron could devise; as perishable, alas! as the grass of the prairie. It appears to have dissolved at once under the flames: to have gone into nothingness like a substance submitted to the fiercest solvents of the chemist. No sooner had the fire begun than it jumped to a conclusion. So ferocious was its action, that nothing but the numerous wide vomitories could have saved the lives of many, for at the time of the conflagration there were some two thousand persons in the building. The loss is estimated at considerably above a million of dollars. The multitudinous objects on exhibition at the time by the American Institute, all of which were destroyed, are an immense loss in money and industrial value. To these must be added such admirable works of art as Thorwalsden's Twelve Apostles, Kiss's Amazon, and kindred works, which had a worth beyond the estimates of dollars and cents.

All gone! The devastation utter and remediless! It is useless for the Press ever to commit itself to a homily on abstract grounds. The most the editorial guardians can do to waken attention to wrongs and stimulate reform, must be done immediately on the occurrence of loss and disaster. If Free Trader-that the Republicans are not com- a change for the better in whatever public matter mitted to Protection-that the last reduction of is to be secured, it will be under such circum stances. Sydney Smith said that when a bishe was crushed in the railway cars, Parliament would look after the reforms in their management necesin his next Message recommend a good specific sary to the better preservation of life and limb. We question if any such slight corrective to that particular evil would avail here; and we semetimes ask are sadly mistaken, all this falls coldly on the pub- ourselves whether any stimulus whatever will

on land or water-and the institution of such preventive code as will befit a civilized people, The Crystal Palace, at the time of the fire, as we have seen, had many people in it. If there had been 20,000 instead 2,000 what might not have been the extent of the destruction! Consider the rushing. crushing, terror, inconsequential and desperate ction of such a scene! We have often called the attention of our readers

to the n-urderous condition of the steamboats which ply round about our city, none of which are duly provided against fire, or the chances which endanger the safety of the passergers under such an event. Let us now look, apropos of the Crystal Palace, to our theaters, where thousands congregate every night. What provision have they against fire, and the attendant probability of loss of life? On the continent of Europe-in Paris for example-where theaters abound, they never burn down. Look at them here, however. The Bowers has burnt down three times certainly, and, if we mistake not, four, The Park burnt down once, and was once on fire besides. Niblo's has burnt down once. To this must be added the Metropolitan Hall, which was a great loss-a loss to the public and to art-as it will never be replaced. The same reckless waste by fire of public buildings characterizes other American cities. In any of these theaters we would like to know what security there is against fire and its murderous havec. In Paris there is regularly detailed for every such place of public amusement a squad of the Fire-Brigade. At the Paris Academy of Music there are forty of this brigade constantly on duty. Sundays not excepted. Under such a system, it is hardly necessary to say that fires never occur, nor are lives lost. Here, however, not only are the public crowded into the theaters without such precaution; but, by way of laying a premium on deaths in case of fire, the aisles, if the crowd pour in, are filled up with chairs and stools, so that escape becomes impossible for a multitude. In Boston, there is a law on the subject which should be immediately copied here: it forbids the introduction of chairs or stools into such passages at theaters, concert reems, and all public places. It is precisely the neglect of such provisions that causes frightful loss of life. The destruction of the Richmond theater, with the burning of seventy persons, grew, the one out of the want of a fire brigade watching the premises, and the other mainly because the doors opened inside, so that, the crowd pressing against them, they could not be opened. A judicious expenditure in the guardianship of public buildings would save millions of property annually.

The ordinary neglect of public edifices against the chances of these ravages, was hightened to the last degree by the fact that a good portion of the Crystal Palace was used as a lumber room, where odds and ends of humber, machinery, canvas and so forth, were aggregated, presenting material for ignition, only second to gunpowder. Added to this the tenant of the city had a cooking apparatus, a capital contrivance to ave probably \$100 a year and burn up a million or a million and a half. In any sense, the neglect, the contempt for the ordinary sanctions, of safety, under such circumstances, appears to have been complete and execrable. The loss is manifold, general, national, irreparable. We shall never have another Crystal Palace. Its glorious dome, seeming as though poising itself for a flight to the Empyrean, is no more; its galleries, its treasures, its magnificent expanses indispensable to the mass-gatherings of this great metropolis-its superb memories are all gone, and gone forever.

Many funny things have come to pass in this topsy-turvy age, which would have been beyond the imagination, much more the belief, of our worthy ancestors. Of our ancestors, did we say We might say of men now of middle age, five andtwenty years ago. We have seen the seedy special policeman of the 10th of April, 1848, raised to the most powerful throne of Europe. The putative nephew of Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte has been embraced by the granddaughter of George III, and thus saluted as the lawful, if not the legitimate, heir of the man whom, scarce forty years ago, Walter Scott thought should be hanged as a felon for the mischief he had done and the trouble he had made. The Garter, too, has been buckled below his knee, a stranger sight even than the star of St. George blazing on the breast of the Sultan of Turkey. We have seen Jews admitted to Parliament, and a Lord Licutenant of Ireland avoiding by his absence the necessity of giving place in his own capital to a Roman Cardinal. And, on this side, we have lived to see the Revival of the Slave-Trade seriously proposed, and zealously urged on. and devotion to the service of Slavery made the badge and test of American Democracy!

But more comical than any of these pantomimic metamorphoses, is the feat which we are promised the sight of, in the course of 1859, as performed by his holiness, the Pope. The sovereign Pontiff proposes, it seems, to signalize his pontificate by a pilgrimage never dreamt of in the philosophy of all his multitudinous predecessors on the papal throne. It is declared that he intends visiting the Holy Shrines in person. What would Hildebrand or Peter the Hermit have said, could they have foreseen that a successor to St. Peter could dream of setting foot on the soil of Palestine, while in the possession of the infidels, excepting at the head of a Crusade to drive them out, and to rescue the Sepulchre from their dominion? What would any of the unrememberable Leos and Clements and Innocents, from the time the Scarlet Lady first took her royal seat on the Seven Hillsfrom Gregory II. to Gregory XVI .- have said of so strange a freak of infallibility? His Holiness has been lately making a pilgrimage to the House of our Lady of Loretto, and was, perhaps, encouraged by the miraculous journey of that shrine from Nazareth to Italy, to undertake to transport the incarnation of the True Church from Italy back to Nazareth again. When he gets there, we would think that he might say, with the oft-quoted Doge of Venice at the court of Louis XIV., "That the strangest thing he saw was to see himself there.

The strangeness of the thing is not, of course, that the Head of the Catholic Church should pay a visit to the scenes where the Christian religion had its origin, but that he should do so under the protection and by the permission of the Head of the Mussulman Faith-the representative of the deadliest opposites of his Apostolic predecessors. Indeed, the Pope will be in effect, and undoubtedly will be in reality, the guest of the Grand Turk, who has already cordially assented to the arrangement, and will unquestionably do all in his power to make His Holiness's visit agreeable to him. But, this being the case, suppose the Grand Turk should propose to return the visit and partake of the hospitalities of the palace of the Pope-would it be possible to refuse to do the handsome thing by him-? We should hope not; but we should particularly like to be prescessor of Mohammed hob-ne b together in a jolly and | Paraguay, show itself in several of the South And can States, particularly in those in which our Govern friendly way. But we do not think it likely that we shall be invited to make one of the party. The Grand Seignior has already shown the liberality of his opinions as well as of his character, by a magnificent gift to the present Pope when he first assumed the triple crown. It was a set of superb housings and other horse-gear, adorned with dismonds of the first splendor. This gift used to be exhibited to the Roman people during the days of Pio Nono's popularity at the Quirinal Palace, as one of the tributes to his greatness. But it has long been withdrawn from sight, and it is said that the diamonds of the Infidel were transmuted by some unholy Uncle into ready money for the needs of the Holy Father. We wonder what was the return made for this splendid present. The Commander of the Faithful could hardly be put off with a relic, as munificent believers are; but, we fear, he was the Glaucus of this Diomedean exchange of

However this and all these things may be, they are proofs of the disintegrating tendencies of the times in which we live; and, if matters go on for a few years as they have begun, it will not be long before the world will not have a good old antipathy left to its back.

A model Democrat, who writes from this City to The Richmond Enquirer, thus foreshadows a grave evil which he supposes about to befall the Free

"The diversion of immigration to Australia from Great Britain will, ere long, tell strongly upon the Free-Labor market of the Northern States. Hitherto the Free States have depended chiefly upon Ireland for labor, both male and female. The diversion of Irish emigration to Australia, together with the inducements to remain at home, by the improved condition of the country, is beginning to tell severely upon the labor market of the Free States. The question of a supply of labor will, ere long, become an embarrassing one to the people of the North, as it has long been to the planting States of the South.

"New York already suffers on this account, and respectable families find great difficulty in supplying themselves with suitable servants. And that lady is the most fortunate who has the knowledge, the constitution, health and the will, and, I might add, the independence, to do at least a large share of her household work, and teach ignorant, arrogant and exacting servants that she is not helplessly dependent upon their services, and be none the less the lady on that account. "The diversion of immigration to Australia from

- This correspondent must be very ill informed.

Instead of being embarrassed, or likely to be, from a dearth of laborers, our real difficulty is of an exactly opposite kind. Our City almost always, and the whole North at present, swarms with laborers who can find no work. We believe there are this for Congress. He received 68 votes against 50 cast day Fifty Thousand persons in this City and its for ex-Gov. Boutwell. suburbs vainly seeking work. Some of them do not seek aright; but we have lived here over twenty-seven years, and believe there have been thousands of able men and women anxiously looking for employment throughout at least eleven out of every twelve months of that period. And the prospect is that there will be not less than One Hundred Thousand persons vainly seeking work throughout the greater portion of the ensuing Winter. We shall never live to see the day when any person wanting laborers in any ordinary capacity, being able and willing to pay them fairly, cannot find them in abundance in this City.

There is some truth in the complaint above quoted as to the character of domestic servants hereabouts. Most of them are freshly landed from Ireland or Germany, fully aware that they have reached a land of liberty and plenty, and not well advised as to the relative duties of employers and employed. Few of them have had any valuable experience before they came here; they were fresh from the peasant homes of their parents, with little or no knowledge of the duties they are here required to discharge. They live and learn; but, by the time they have fully qualified themselves for their duties, they marry or migrate inland, and our mistresses of households are compelled to take green hands in their places, and commence the work of instruction afresh. It would seem at first sight more convenient for our housewives to own their servants, but there are two sides even to that picture; while, as to the servants, the convenience of being owned does not seem to have struck them very forcibly. Perhaps, however, The Enquirer might enlighten them on that head.

The N. Y. Times, treating of the Crystal Palace,

In May last the entire property REVERTED to the

-We should like to know how the Palace and the rest of the property, constructed or paid for with the money of stockholders or bondholders, can have rererted to those who never paid a cent nor did a hand's turn toward their production. "The reannexation of Texas," we have tried to comprehend; but this repersion of the Crystal Palace bothers us entirely.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE From a Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858. Capt. West of the Collins line has been here for a day or two, and has offered vessels to the Navy Department for service in the Paraguay Expedition. He speaks rather favorably of Winans's plan of an ocean steamer, which is intended to cross to Europe in seven days. The President has reluctantly consented that

Com. Shubrick shall carry his flag as commander of the fleet at the fore. The title of Admiral is not recognized at the Navy Department. The annulling of the contract of Mr. Lawrence

Myers for the aqueduct mains is a dexterous method of shouldering off the responsibility of receiving the foreign article, Those who are anxious for the appointment of a

thoroughly capable man as Fourth Auditor, speak of Peter G. Washington and Dr. Brodhead, Notwithstanding that The Union slurs at the idea of a revision of the tariff, a distinguished and

most prominent Administration Senator regards the thing as necessary, but dreads it as he would an encounter with a grizzly bear.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.

Judge Bowlin had a long interview to-day with Secretary Case, on the subject of his mission to Paraguay. He will, to-morrow, receive his instructions, the preminent features of which are, that President Lopez be required to make an apology for the insult to our flag; to make reparation to the citizens of the United States who were driven out of that country, and to acknowledge his obligation to satisfy all other demands for redress—the amount of indemnity to be ascertained, probably, through a Board of Commissions; also to negotiate a commercial treaty, and obtain some guaranty for the epening of the La Plata and its tributaries by the removal of the restrictions on trade in these waters. Only one vessel, the Fulten, carrying the Commissioner, will at first proceed to Assumption. Should Judge B. succeed in his objects, he will forthwith return to Washington, bringing with him the Commention, but in the event of an entire failure, he will direct Commissioner Subrick to send up the fleet, and with it to carry out the distinctly defined policy of the Aomitistration. The fleet will, after its business in to acknowledge his obligation to satisfy all other delie ear, which still rings with the memory of rouse our public to the dangers of fire-whether ent and see the Successor of Saint Peter and the Suc. Administration. The fleet will, after its business

Paraguay, show their in several of the South Accas States, particularly in those in which our Government has long had unsettled accounts.

Postmaster-General Brown designs leaving Washington te-morrow, on a trip to Tennessee for a few ington to-merrow, on a trip to Tennessee for a few days.

It is not true, as has been stated, that the rank of Admiral is recognized by the Navy Department, but by the regulations flag officers who have been in commission twenty years and npward, are authorized to hoist their flag at the fore instead of the mizea and those under that period at the mizea, as usual.

An Army Beard is to assemble at the Washington Arsenal, for the purpose of examining the recent in provements in small arms.

The Government has not heard from the Hon. Washington of Kentucky as to whether he accepts the mission to Spain.

Preston of Kentucky as to whether he accepts the mission to Spain.

The dispatch of last evening should have read, "The dispatch of last evening should have read, "The dispatch of last evening should have read, "The laterior Department has approved to Florida, under the Congressional grant of May, 1856, over 183,000 acres of land in aid of the construction of the Piorida Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, connecting Jacksonville and Alligator, 60 miles in length."

It is said the reception of Gen. Jerez, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleuipotentiary from Minaragua, does not exclude Yssarri. The former represents that he has full authority to ratify the treaty. Within a few days, additional instructions have been sent to our naval efficers in command of each ead of the transit route, with a view to the protection of American rights and property. LATER FROM HAVANA.

Explosion of a Powder Magazine

TWENTY-EIGHT LIVES LOST. ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE WOUNDED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858. The steamship Black Warrior, from Havana the Minst., has arrived here. A large magazine filled with powder, shells and

rockets exploded there on the night of the 29th ult. b. which 18 persons were killed outright and its wounded, while many more were supposed to be under the ruins. Ninety new sugar-houses were totally & stroved. The gas works were rendered perfectly useless, and the city was left in darkness. The police and troops were guarding many of the buildings that were damaged. The entire city was affected by the shock. Gen. Couchs was the first official on the ground, and lid all in his power to aid the unfortunate. The cause of the explosion was unknown. Sugars had declined a trifle; stock 120,000 boxes.

Lard was active at 17 lc.

Congressional Nominations. Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.

The Republicans of the Villth District, in Couves.

tion at Concord to-day, nominated Charles R. Train Delaware Election. Wilmisoros, Del., Weinesday, Oct. 6, 1858. Complete returns have been received from the elec-

tion held yesterday. The Democrats have samed the State by 750 majority.

Non-Arrival of the Canada. HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1884. The weather is clear, with a light wind from north west. There are no signs of the Royal Mail steamship Canada, now over due, with Liverpool dates of the 25 ult. The report that the Canada was coming up the

rival of one of the Admiral's gunboats, which at a detance was mistaken for her. Congressional Nomination.

harbor this afternoon was an error, caused by them-

BINGHANTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.
The Hon. R. Holland Duell of Cortinad was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republican from the XXIst Congressional District.

The Grand Jury refused to find an indictment against Oliver Howard, confined for the murder of his two sons last July, the evidence before them showing him to be insane. The Sheriff took him to the Asylunat Utica this morning.

Congressional Nomination De-

Clined.

Bostos, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.
The Hop. L. B. Comins, renominated by the Republicans for Congress from the Vth District of this State, has written a letter declining the nomination.

N. Y. State Fair-The Premium. STRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1833.

The weather to-day has been spiendid, a glorous

sunshine, and a pleasant cool air prevailing. This was in reality the first day of the Fair for visitors, and the grounds were crowded the whole day. Among those present were the Hon. E. D. Morgan, Turker Weed, Gen. Nye and other prominent politicians. usually large. Vice-Chancellor William T. McCown President of the State Agricultural Society, arrived last night, and was on the grounds to-day.

At about II o'clock this morning the Committee were filled and announced from the stand, and immediately went to work in the discharge of their duties. When the cattle were brought into the ring the show was universally acknowledged to be the largest and finest ever held by the Society. The stock of shortborns and Devors was unusually full. The total number of entries of all classes to-night aggregate about 3,500. Large additions have been made to the manefacturing and medicinal departments.

The premiums were not declared to-day, but the fol-

lowing will be the decisions of the Committee:

CATTLE.

CLASS I, No. I.—SHORT-HORN BULUS.

Best Bull of three years and upward—S. P. Chapman of Madison County, Date of Oxford; second do.—James F. Count decision, Robin Hood, jr.; third do.—D. Browley & Co. of Cortixed. Cortland.

Best Bell two years old-C. J. Ghadwick of Jefferson, Perfection; second do.-J. R. Palge of Cayaga, Hiawatha; interda-

N. Onle of Onterio, Filet.

Peat Bull one year of .—Strauel Therme of Dutchess, Prince of
Onford, second do.—K.on. Speiten of Cayuga; third do.—H. &
Tiyon of Cayuga.

Best Bull Coffee. Marks of Onundaga; second do.—W. flore. MAIST, SHORT-HORSS, COWS.

Best Cow, three years and upward-Samuel Thorne of Duckers, scowed do., same; Mrs. Gwynne, third do., J. E.

Best Cow, they years and grant and the company chird do, J. Trucker of Eric.

Trucker of Eric.

Best Heiler, two years old—G. Butts of Onondags; second do, E. Marks of Oxondags; third do, same.

Best Heiler, one year old—Samuel Thurpe of Dutchess; Payorita, second do, T. Richardson of Westchester; third do, Mr. Hurst of Albany.

Best liter of all—Mr. Chapman of Madison; second do, A. B. Benham of Toupkins.

Also, Silver Medals to breeden of Duke of Oxford and Chover.

Class I—No. 2.—Davoss—Butts.

CLASS I-No. 2.- DETOSS-BULLS. Ben Bull three years and upward—F. H. Elleworth, of Co-lumbia—Trong Empire, according, R. E. B. Mills, of Ouss-degal third do. J. S. Eastman, of Oustidean, second da, Best two years old—Baket & Son of Maddann, second da, J. S. Eastman of Onelea; third do., Moses Parsons of Ouss-tra.

Best one per old—C. S. Wainweight, of Duchese; second de-Best one per old—C. S. Wainweight, of Duchese; second de-E. G. Faile, of Westchester; third do., J. W. Collins, of Wayne-Rest Bell Calf—E. G. Faile, of Westchester; second do., — Hilton, of Albany.

The Devon Cows were not shown to-day.

Class I, No. 3.—Hererord Bull.s.

Bed Bull three years old and upward—To William A. Mile of Lavingston, John; second do., M. C. Remington of Cayne, Major; third do., H. & H. Boowen, jr., of Orleans, Cayne-ther.

Chief.

Best two years old—F. Corning, jc., of Atheny, Major; seaded do., M. C. Remington of Cayuga.

Hencerons Cows.

HEREFORD COWS.

Best Cow three years and opward - E. Corning, jr., of Alberton years and opward - E. Corning, jr., of Alberton CLASS I, No. 4.—ATREMITE BULLS.

Best Cow year old - S. D. Hungerford of Jefferson; second do, to

Best Bull Calf - S. D. Hungerford of Jefferson; second do, to

AVRAHITE COWS.

Best Cow, three years and spward-J. F. Courses of Jeffer ent; secund do, to same.

Best one-year old | J. F. Couverse of Jefferson; second 40, 1, Brodie & Co. e & Co.

CLASS I—No. 6.—IMPORTED SHORT-RORSS,
Built three years and upwards—Slingerland and Hurst &

Best Bull three years and upwords—Slingerland and Harst-albany. Neptune. Best Bull of two years—J. O. Shelden of Ontaria. Clara-No Yearlings or Calves entered. Best Cow, three years and upwards-Slingerland and Hard Alteny. Fiveile. Best two year old—Thomas Ricardson Westchester. Lade

No Yearling or Heifers entered.

No Yearling or Heifers entered.

Class I., No. 7.—IMPORTED DEVONS.

Best Bull, three years old and upward—E. G. Falle of Duddenstein.

Translation.

Factor. S. Wainwright of Durchess. Hisyatha. Brai two years—C. S. Wainwright of Ducones.
No Veryings or Calves entered.
C.L. Ans I., No. S.—Information Hamarounes.
Best bull, two years—E. Corning, jr., of Albert.